Vol. XXXI....No. 9,508.

THE WAR ON TAMMANY.

INVESTIGATING THE ACCOUNTS. MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORS—TAX LEVY FOR 1871—THE POWER TO SEND FOR PERSONS AND PAPERS—" STAR CHAMBER" PROCEEDINGS OPPOSES

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting, at 1 p. m., yesterday, Mayor Hall in the chair. Recorder Hackett occupied a seat next to the Mayor, and most of the members were present. The Board was convened to take action upon the Tax Levies for 1871, and upon the resolution of the Citizens' Committee on the Citizens' the City and County accounts, asking power to send for persons and papers. After the transaction of routine business, the following communications were received

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CITI OF New-York, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }

CITI OF New-York, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }

the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County

fo the Bonorable the Board of Supervisors of New York:

of New York:

of New York:

Indo in this Department and herewith Generalization, preamble and resorance and the Board of Apportionment of the City and Intion of the Board of Apportionment of the City and County of New York, passed Sept. 5, 1871, to the Board County of New York, passed Sept. 5, 1871, to the Board County of New York, passed Sept. 5, 1871, to the Board County of New York, passed Sept. 5, 1871, to the Board County of New York, passed Sept. 5, 1871, to the Board County Sept. 1871, to the Board County

BOARD OF AFFORTIONMENT OF THE CITY AND
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 85 DUANE-ST.,
Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1871-9 o'clock p. m.
The Hon. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller of the City
of New-York the Board of Apportionment of the
City and County of New-York, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, it appears that the valuations of real and
personal estates for the year 1871 in the County of NewYork amount in the aggregate to the sum of ten hundred
and seventy-six million two hundred fifty-three thouand seventy-six million two hundred fifty-three thouand six hundred and thirty-three dollars (\$1,076,285,633);
and

Valuations, \$1,078,223,633 00. Two on this amount is.
An amount to meet the excess of State tax for 1871 over that of 1870 viz.: State taxes in 1871....\$6\$21,525,072 66

These communications were placed on file.

The following communication relative to sending for papers and persons in the examination of the City and County accounts was received:

OFFICE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1871.

A. OAREY HALL, Mayor and Presiding Office. of the Board of Supervisors.

Bu: At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Board of Supervisors and of the Board of Aldermen appointed to examine the City and County accounts, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Essoired, That the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York be, and they are hereby

ers of the County of New-York be, and they are hereory respectfully requested by proper resolutions to confer upon the members of their body who have been duly appointed a Committee to act with a Committee of the Board of Aidermen of the City of New-York in making an examination of the accounts and financial condition of said County and City of New-York, authority to exercise the powers enumerated and set forth in section 1, of chapter 190, of the Laws of 1858.

JOHN HARDY.

Strengter 190, or the Laws of 1808.
Yours respectfully,
Clerk of the Joint Committee of the Board of Super
visors and of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to order Hackett-I doubt the power of the Board to

Mayor Hall-I think the Board possesses such power; but whether it does or not, and whether a resolution terring such authority be legal or illegal, it will be a good

Supervisor Coman-I desire to offer this resolution : Resolved, That the communication be referred to a special Committee of three members of this Board for the purpose of consulting counsel and taking legal avitable as to the power of this Board in conferring such authority Supervisor Dimond-I move that the resolution b

Supervisor Plunkitt-I don't think this Board has the lower to send for papers and persons, and if it has not th power it cannot confer it upon another body. Mayor Hall-I do not feel justified in interposing a veto

to this resolution; but I would like to amend it by add. ing : And in case such power is conceded, then to draft and report the resolution accessary to confer the plenary power of the statute.

Supervisor Woltman-This resolution and request of Joint Committee appointed to examine the City and County accounts is one deserving of our nort serious consideration. The request, literally construed, is that the Board, of Supervisors may confer upon the committee of their Board heretofore appointed to examine the city and county accounts, power to send for persons and papers. But such is not the real intention, and such will not be he practical effect, if the resolutions called for by the Joint Committee are adopted. The real object intended to be accomplished is to confer the power to send for persons and papers upon the Committee of Sixteen Citisens who have been associated with the Joint Committee of the Board of Supervisors and of the Board of Alder-men. His Honor the Mayor, in his message to this ard and to the Board of Aldermen, recommended that a committee of this Board be appointed to examine the county accounts, and that a similar committee of the Board of Adermen be appointed to examine the city seconts; and also recommended that the committees associate with them prominent eitizens of this city, to cooperate with them in the examination and investigation, asting upon this suggestion, although containing an implied and unwarranted imputation both upon this Board and the Board of Aldermen, the Joint Committee met, and fafter organizing selected sixteen prominent citizens to be associated with them in the examination at the city and county accounts. In making this selection the Committee overlooked all personal and partisan considerations, and selected gentiemen whose standing in the community was such as to inspire public confidence; and I have every reason to believe that the selection made by the Committee was fully approved of by a large majority of our citizens. A majority of the citizens thus selected met with the Joint Committee of that a committee of this Board be appointed to examine considerations, and selected gentiemen whose standing is the community was such as to inspire public confidence; and I have every reason to believe that the selection made by the Committee was fully approved of by a large majority of our citizens. A majority of the citizens has selected met with the Joint Committee of the Board of Supervisors and of the Board of Aldermen, and stated that they were prepared to cooperate with the Committee of Supervisors and of the Board of Aldermen, and stated that they were prepared to cooperate with the Committee of Supervisors and aldermen, provided they were scorded the privilege of filling vacancies in their ewn number, and that all reasonable facilities were afforded them for the examination of the city and county accounts. This was acceded to by the Joint Committees, and since that time the Committee of Citizens have been allowed and farnished with every possible assistance for prosecuting their examination. Subcommittees were appointed to investigate the various details into which the labors of the Committee were divided, consisting of two citizens and one Alderman on each of the other two. These committees and one of the committees, and three citizens and one Alderman on each of the other two. These committees and ecoperation of each of the body, have appointed their own clerks and accountants, without any consultation with any member of the committee of this body, have prosecuted their investigations without inviting the assistance and cooperation of this body, and will in all probability make up and submit their several reports without any regard to the views or opinions of any member of the committee of the Board, or of the Board of Aldermen. I make this statement not to show that the Committee of Bixteen Citizens have treated the Joint Committees of Sippervisors and Aldermen with disrespect, nor to show that the committee of the Soard, or of the Board of Aldermen. I have been invited to act with us in the examination, it was they allow the committee of sucted them t

mon Couveil should, if necessary, be appointed in regard to the city accounts.

The Committee of Sixteen, upon whom this power is practically conferred, have not as yet shown that it is necessary that this power should be conferred. Only one of their sub-committees have reported, and that sub-committee report that they have found everything correct; that the books they were called upon to examine were models of neatness and correctness, and that all information required was readily and willingly given. And have we may reason to suppose that any of the other sub-committees will find any different state of affairs! If so, let them report the fact to their colleagues of the Board of Supervisors, and they will not be alow to afford them all requisite assistance. When any officer of the county has refused to be examined, or to produce his books, or when the Committee of Sitteen can show that it was necessary for the prosecution of their examination that a witness should be examined, and that such witness refuses to testify, then a request from the Committee of Citizens who are now prosecution their official colleagues are not allowed to penetrate, might be justified in making the request they now make. And now, Mr. Chairman, let me here state that I am utterly opposed to this mysterious Star-Chamber method of investigation adopted by the Committee of quest from the Committee of Citisens who are now brosecuting their examinations with a Star-Chamber mystery which their official colleagues are not allowed to penetrate, might be justified in making the request they now make. And now, Mr. Chairman, let me here state that I am utterly opposed to this mysterious Star-Chamber method of investigation adopted by the Committee of Citizens. It can, in my humble opinion, accomplish no good, and is replete with danger, and I am, therefore, utterly opposed to onfer the power to send for persons and papers upon any Committee that sits with closed doors, or whose proceedings are in any manner secret or mysterious. Already suspicion has fallen on another committee of citizens, who hold Star-Chamber essentia, and it is currently reported that certain members of that Committee are using their secret power to advance themselves to public positions, and that one very active member of the Committee is a candidate for a very important county position, to which he expects to be elevated through the mysterious terrorism of the Star Chamber of Seventy, and the suspicion is intensified from the fact that one, if not more, of this Star Chamber are of those who in former times, still fresh in our memories, sent innocent men, without knowing their accusers or the charges against them, to the dungeons of Lafayette. Some men love darkness better than light, for the reason stated in the Scriptures, and it is somewhat ominous that the men who figured in Star Chamber darkness of the Committee of Seventy. And now, Mr. Chairman, I think the time has come when all this darkness, bewilderment, and mystery should cease. What the people want to know he have frauds been committeed, and, if so, by whom. And then, having ascertained that fact, they wish to know how the guilty parties can be punished, and, more than all, they wish to know how recurrence of such frauds can be hereafter prevented. If to discover and ascertain these facts, a committee with power to send for persons and papers should be n

The resolution was then passed.

Mayor Hall-How shall the committee be appeinted Several Supervisors—By the Chair. Mayor Hall-I appoint on that Committee Supervisor Coman, Charlock, and Walsh.

The Board then adjourned.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

It was ascertained at the Controller's office yesterday that the only books which have thus far been called for by the accountants engaged by the Committee are the records of vouchers for the years 1869, 1870, and 1871; and it is understood that the accountants are at work copying off detailed lists of payments made according to the records, giving the numbers of the vouchers This being done, the various sub-committees having bills of particulars as they may desire. It has been sug gested that the authority to send for persons an apers requested by the Committee was with specia reference, not to any public official, bu persons outside who appear to have been paid very large amounts of money on various accounts, and who taining duplicates from the persons in question. It is said that an effort will be made in that direction, and is unsuccessful, the fact will be reported to the Joint Committee. In case the Supervisors should ultimately refuse to grant the power asked, it is presumed that the Committee will go on and make investigations as far as their means will allow; and when they have concluded their labors, will make a report as complete as possible.

THE APPRAISEMENT OF CITY PROPERTY. It is rumored at the City Hall that the gentlemen recently appointed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to appraise the city property—Courtlandt Palmer and A. J. Bleecker—have brought in a round bill of \$150,000 for the service, which has not yet been paid Whether it was understood that they were to submit to

they made no personal inspection of the city property, but

been printed in past years. THE CITY AND COUNTY DEBT-ALDERMAN WOLT MAN FIGURES IT DOWN TO LESS THAN SEV

ENTY MILLIONS. Alderman Woltman presented to the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a long argument (published in the city advertisement on the second page) designed to show that the Citizens' Committee on the City and County Accounts made a serious error in reporting the debt at \$97,287,525 03, and that it really amounts to only \$69,008,825 08. He arrives at this result by claiming that the "Funded or Permanent Debt," \$62,696,825 03, is the total present indebtedness of the city and county less the amount of \$500,000 in the bands of the City Chamber lain, or \$62,196,825 \$3, and emitting the sum of \$1,322,603 ids and mortgages taken on account of property sold, and which, as fast as paid, goes to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the city debt, which still far

ther reduces the amount of indebtedness to \$60,874,221 24 He further holds that the "Temporary Debt," an "Revenue Bonds," are mere legal temporary make shifts, under no possible view of the case to be regarded as indebtedness of either the city or county. The item of "County-Special" in the third class, amounting to \$6,312,000, in all probability will become, he admits, an addition to the permanent debt of the city, which will increase the actual indebtedness to \$67,186,221 24, deduct ing the amount of the bonds and mortgages held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and cash balance i hands of Chamberlain, or \$69,008,825 63, by accepting the statement of the stock clerk, and entirely omitting them from the calculation, being \$28,278,700 less than the published statement of the Citizens' Committee.

EXAMINATION OF THE VOUCHER THIEVES EXPLANATIONS BY COUNSEL-JUSTICE LEDWITE EXAMINATION OF MARY CONWAY-THE CASI

ADJOURNED TO FRIDAY NEXT. A smaller crowd than was present on Friday last greeted the opening of the proceedings at the Tombe yesterday in the adjourned examination of Haggerty and Baulch" the alleged voucher thieves. The prisoners were more composed than at the previous ex amination, and passed away the time before the pro ceedings began in reading the morning papers. Withi the railing there were fewer notables than appeared on the first day, and evidently the public interest in th case was not so absorbing as before. It was understood that the creater portion of the day would be devoted by Mr. Graham to cross-examining the witness Mary Con. ceedings, and this promised to be tedious and unprofitable to all except those directly interested in the case. At 11 a. m. Justice Dowling entered the Court-room and took his seat on the bench. The witness, Mary Con way, had already taken her place in the witness-box, when John Graham, counsel for Haggerty, said that before proceeding with the cross-examination of the wit-ness, he had an explanation to make. He then announced that he intended publicly to expose Justice Ledwith, who had committed an outrage on his client that the speaker would not have allowed had he been present. Ledwit was a tool in the hands of designing persons. The speaker was very sensitive about the interests of his clients, and so long as be lived he would not allow one to be willfully wronged without exposing the outrage. His client, Mrs. Haggerty, had been held to bail by Justice Ledwith at an unseasonable time. He knew nothing of the action of the magistrate until the following day. Some of the papers had been mean enough to insinuate that the arrest of Haggerty and Baulch was done to head off the proceedings to be commenced before Jus-tice Ledwith. He had not heard of the arrest of Mrs. Haggerty until late in the afternoon of the day on which it was done. Messengers had been dispatched for him to various places, and a request left at his office that he would proceed at open to the Easex Market Police Court, whither Mrs. Haggerty had been taken. He was told that Mr. Ryan, a friend of the accused, had neacd the

magistrate to allow him to see her, and he had been re involving \$16,000,000, and no one would be allowed to see Nevertheless, when the speaker saw Mrs. yer, had been permitted to see her, and she had been questioned, evidently with a view to Garvin, the District-Attorney, had given it as his opinion that the offense was a ballable one, but left it with the discretion of the magistrate to accept or reject bail. by Justice Dowling, and decline to accept ball at that time. Mr. Graham had urged the discharge of the on her, and that her absence would be injurious to them Justice Ledwith's course in this case had been exceed ingly partial and unfair. He had been prosecutor, coun so he termed his Court - with conversational speculators. He had first intended to procure the release of his client by means of a writ of habeas corpus, but he was unwilling to so far reflect upon the character of Justice Ledwith as a magistrate as to proceed to this extreme measure. He the Committee of Seventy, of which he was a member. termined on Saturday to send Justice Ledwith word to notes written by District-Attorney Garvin and Mr. Beach, two of the most eminent lawyers of this city, had seen fit to disregard their opinion that the lady should Monday he would cause his client to be discharged. The

with:

The People of the State of New-York agt. Catherine Haggerty.—Sir: Justice Ledwith having, as we conceive, arbitrarily refused to act upon the Joint written recommendations of yourself, as District Attorney, and Mr. Beach as the private counsel of Richard B. Connolly, in this matter, that the defendant be discharged from ousday, a notice of which, a copy is hereunto annexed, was this day served upon him. Should the defendant not be discharged in the meantime you will please take notice that a motion will be made in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of the County of New-York, on Monday next, 26th inst., at the opening of the court, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, that the defendant be absolutely discharged from this complaint, and all imprisonment or restraint thereunder, and for all such further or other order for relief in the premises as to the Court may seem right and proper, having in view the action or conduct of Justice Ledwith in reference to the notice served upon him as above mentioned.

GEO. OWEN, Attorney for Defendant.

To S. B. GARVIR, District-Attorney.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to Justice

The following is a copy of the letter sent to Justice

DEAR SIR: If, notwithstanding the communication handed to you from Judge Garvin, the District-Attorney, and Mr. Beach, the legal adviser of Controller Connolly, you mean to retain Mrs. Haggerty in prison, you are hereby notified that no hearing in the complaint against her will be asked on her part, as none has been as yet saked for intended to be asked before you, and that you are at liberty and are hereby requested to commit her finally, if, as a magistrate, you consider that your duty demands that you should hold her to answer for, or on, any criminal charge. You will please act upon the matter at once, so that, if it is necessary, her legal rights can be asserted, as they will be, in the proper tribunal. If this is not compiled with neither aspect of it, you will please also to take notice that such a course in reference to yourself will be pursued as the exigency will demand and the law may justify. Yours, etc.,

[Eco. Owen, Att'y for Def't.

To the Hon. T. A. LEDWITH. This was what had prompted the action of Justice Ledwith in accepting bail for Mrs. Haggerty late on Satorday. Counsel have to be bold at times to the judges their masters, although the latter at times are willing to crawl meanly on their bellies to reach their position He had intended, on Monday, to go to the Court of Oyer Haggerty. Counsel continued at considerable length to denounce the action of Justice Ledwith in meeting with the Committee of Seventy, declaring that he could not act impartially in a matter of this kind. He was finally Graham was traveling outside of the case under con Ex-Judge Barrett said be had visited the woman after

her arrest, in company with Justice Ledwith and others. Not one word of intimidation was addressed to the woman. On the contrary, she was told that she need not sel. When the resolution asking Judge Garvin to allow passed by the Committee of Seventy, Justice Ledwith with reference to the matter, and the latter declined to accede to the request, but allowed the gentleman name to act as associate counsel. He knew that the Committee of Seventy had every confidence in the law officers of the county.

zeal for his clients sometimes carried him away. could not allow the assertions of the counsel to pass by unheeded. He had suggested to Justice Dowling that in view of the public feeling it would be well to commit the prisoners for the present without ball. Counsel had called on him and requested to be allowed to take charge of the prosecution. He had declined, because he had never allowed cases to pass from his direction without regretting it afterward. He had always done his duty fearlessly and honestly. He had never knowingly lowed a guilty prisoner to escape due punishment, no had he ever prosecuted a person whom he believed to be innocent. He had found Mrs. Haggerty in custody and Justice Ledwith proposed to commit her. He had no objections at that time. After the examination on Friday, believing that she was the wife of one of the risoners present, he had requested her discharge, in obedience to a very plain axiom of law. A wife is supposed to act under the restraint of her husband. He believed Justice Ledwith had acted honestly in this case and that he was actuated by conscientious motives when he still refused to discharge the woman. He could not see that his action had anything to do with this case. They were there to ascertain if any crime had been committed by the prisoners. He pledged himself that if they were held by the magistrate he would promptly send

the case to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Graham thought that the District-Attorney had dmitted much that he himself had asserted. He again denounced the action of Justice Ledwith. Justice Dowling said that he could not shape the ac

tion of another magistrate, and suggested that the case Mr. Graham said he was here to look after the inte of his clients. He thought his remarks were pertisent to the case. If his Honor were a member of the Taumany

Hall General Committee, he would not be apt to take a active part in any prosecution they might get up.

The examination was then ordered by the magistrate
to be continued at once. Mr. Graham said to the witness that if her nerves had not been shaken by the long dis cussion he would proceed to cross examine her. She tes

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MARY CONWAY.

I was just about getting up that morning when Mrs. Haggerty came into my room; the youngest child was in the habit of sleeping with me on Monday and Priday nights; on those nights Haggerty used to come down nights; on those nights Haggerty used to come down nights; on those night preceding the robbery; next saw him on the Sunday morning; heard him in the house on Saturday night previous; did not see him; heard his voice; was in hed at the time; he was in his room; the child slept with me on that night; took it to bed with mis; the other two children were not in the house; Mrs. Haggerty keeps a stand in Washington Market; she came home at life clock that night; she came into my room that hight; she brought some groceries with her and I got up and put them in the refrigerator; cannot say winst time this was; when Mrs. Haggerty went to her won't heard the sound of Haggerty's voice; cannot tell what he said; only heard it for an instant, but loud and long enough to distinguish it as his voice; Mrs. Haggerty did not tell me that ber husband was at home; knew it was Haggerty that I heard because I was familiar with the tone of his voice; saw Baulch last on Saturday evening preceding the robbery about 6; o'clock; have no parting preceding the robbery about 6; o'clock; have no parting preceding the robbery about 6; o'clock; have no parting breceding the saw in at the foot of the flight of stairs; he was dreased in his everyday clothes; it was probably 10 minutes after hearing the noise in the Controller's office that I saw Buulch last loud knecking; did not at first think there was anything wrong; did not at first think there was anything wrong; did not at first think there was anything wrong; did not at first think there was anything wrong; did not at first think there was anything wrong; did not at first think there was anything wrong; did not at first think there was anything wrong; did not at first think there was anything wrong; did not at first think there was anything wrong; di CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MARY CONWAY.

mentioned; Mrs. Haggerty was engaged in burning the papers; did not tell her on that day what I had seen: did not tell her until Tuesday; told no one before that time.

On Priday I told Mr. Haggerty's brother, and on Saturday I told the watchman; he asked me if I knew anything of the papers; I laughed and said, "No;" said no more to him on the first occasion; several hours afterward he met me, and again asked; I at first denied all knowledge of it, and he said if I were arrested I would tell all I knew; on the first occasion the watchman thought he heard Haggerty in the hall below; I promised to meet the watchman that evening; had been afraid all that week; three or four hours after my interview with Murphy I went down to the market and told Mrs. Haggerty lews going to leave for three days, because I was afraid of an arrest; no one had told me that if I did not tell what I had seen I would be equally guilty and liable to be punished; did not see Mr. Haggerty between the Tuesday on which he started for Saratoga, and the following Thursday morning; I was in the kitchen, and Haggerty through a market in the found fault with me for telling his wife; it was then that he said(Charley Bauleh did the robbery for him, and he did it for another man; in the evening I left the Haggertys, and went to the house of Mrs. Casey, in Washington-st.; had gone there in the afternoon, and made arrangements to stay with her; told Mrs. Casey and her sister of the robbery, and also told Mrs. Casey and her sister of the robbery, and also told Mrs. Casey and her sister of the hook and Ladder Company for Murphy to call on her on Sanday; he came on Monday morning, and made an appointment to meet the on the following morning; only the Controller. Murphy, and myself were present; no threats were made to induce me to tell all I knew of the matter; I thought it my duty to tell the Controller what had happened; had been afraid of heing årfrested as a witness; had had ho more conversations with the Controller; he did not say that the Controller

He wanted to look over the evidence already given, and see whether it was sufficient to render it probable that the magistrate would hold the prisoners fer an indict-

The prosecution announced that there were two witnesses whose evidence they wished to have taken.

Mills Beach testified that he was a lawyer, having an

present during the hours between 12 and 51 p. m. on the made; could not say whether he was in the office after Ex-Judge W. C. Barrett testified that he was present

when the witness's affidavit was made; he met Justice Ledwith on that day at 2 p. m., and to his knowledge he was not at Mr. Beach's office all that day. After some discussion, it was resolved to adjourn the further examination until Friday at 11 s. m.

GARVEY'S ALLEGED FLIGHT.

The rumors that Andrew J. Garvey had fled to Europe are untrue, as he has been seen since last Satrday by some of his friends. Yesterday a rumor that European steamers was circulated; but the contrary is proved by the fact that Mr. Ingersoll was seen on Sun-day driving through Central Park, apparently in the eu-joyment of wealth, health, and spirits.

THE INDIANS.

PROGRESS OF THE APACHE WAR IN ARIZONA. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25 .- Capt. Henry's command of the 3d Cavalry are making a splendid can onign through Eastern Arizons. They have destroyed many rancheros and killed a number of Apaches. atest advices the troops were near the Great Tonto Basin. The Peace Commissioners stopped at Las Cruces, New-Mexico. Gov. Sofford and his company of 200 miners and Indian huntershad found rich gold placers in the Pinal country, and were still scouting after gold and Apaches. Gen. Crook has instructed the commanders of the expedition not to kill Apache women or children under any circumstance, even if they are escaping. He declares himself satisfied that the war would not be prolonged beyond six months to effect the complete subjugation of the savages were it not that the Indians who would otherwise be compelled to surrender can now find refuge at their old nurseries on the reservations. The Coyote Apaches are actively assisting the troops in the war on the other Apache tribes, and it is reported that the White Mountain Apaches will also join the whites in the war. sin. The Peace Commissioners stopped at Las Cruces,

A COAL-MINE SUPERINTENDENT ARRESTED AS A COUNTERFEITER.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25 .- E. Roberts was arested at Salineville, Ohio, on Saturday, by an officer of the Secret Service, for passing counterfeit money. A considerable amount of counterfeit twos on the Ninth National Bank of New-York was found on his person. Roberts is superintendent of one of the extensive coalmines operated by the Cleveland Iron Company, and is wealthy. He was prominent in the community for his zeal in the cause of religion and kindred virtues.

PRESIDENT GRANTS EASTERN TOUR. BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The arrangements for the Eastern tour of President Grant have been definitely agreed upon. The President, together with members of the Cabinet, will arrive in Boston Sunday, October 15, and be received and entertained by a Com-mittee of the City Cennell. The ceremony of aying the corner-stone of the new Post-office take place Monday, October 16, in the presence of the Chief Magistrate, the Cabinet, and numerous distingulahed personages. Immediately the President will ed to join in the festivities incident to the opening of the European and North American Railway, which will continue three days. The President will remain until the close.

THE KU-KLUX TRIALS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 25 .- The Circuit Court has been engaged since Saturday in the trial of the United States against Amos Owens and about 30 others or whipping one Aaron Biggerstaff some time in April last n Cleveland County, on account of his politics. One of Biggerstaff's own brothers is among the defendants. The case is still on. The District Judge Brooks has been compelled to return home on account of illness. Judge Bond now presides alone.

ALLEGED GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ARKANSAS. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 25.-The people of Monticello are greatly excited over the reported finding of a gold mine four miles west of that town. Two similar reports comes from Dallas, Polk County. Both mines, it is said, give promise of a fine yield.

AN INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS MURDERED. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.-The Secretary of the Treasury received to-day the following telegram, dated Austin, Texas :

dated Austin, rexas:

"McLaughlin, Inspector of Customs, was murdered
and his body found yesterday near San Antonio. He was
murdered for causing the seizure of 300 mules, smuggled
E. B. Korr, Supervisors times. I do not believe that either Haggerty or Baulch saw me

FOREIGN NEWS.

Tribune.

ANOTHER STEAMER WRECKED. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST

Lownow, Monday, Sept. 28, 1871. A dispatch from Calcutta announces the rreck of a steamer on the coast of India and that 136

FRANCE.

CONSPIRACY FOR THE RESTORATION OF NAPO-LEON-GERMAN CITIZENS TO BE PROTECTED
-AFFAIRS IN ALGERIA.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 16, 1871. The journals to-day have reports of the disevery of a conspiracy in Paris for the restoration of Napoleon. It is stated that Napoleon's Prefect of Police (Piétre) was at the head of the conspiracy here, and that he was acting under the direct instructions of the Em-

peror.

The Minister of Poreign Affairs has assured Herr von Arnim, the German Plenipotentiary, that the French Government will accord ample protection to the German

The disarmament of the rebels in Algeria meets with obstacles. The tribes surrender all their bad arms, but keep the good ones. The French soldiers have burnt President Thiers is reported to be disturbed by fe

to the safety of his life, and his bed-chamber is said to be guarded at night by patrols. M. Thiers is ready to pay immediately the fourth half milliard of the German

of suspending military rule in Paris during the proroga-tion of the Assembly. The official journal denies the report that the Duc de Choiseul will go to Rome as

Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Embassador, has return as soon as he has witnessed the marriage of his son.

PEACE CONGRESS. AN AMERICAN JOURNAL TO BE ESTABLISHED IN

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Sept. 25, 1871.

The annual session of the Congress of the Universal Peace League opened in this city this morning. The reëstablishment of an American journal at Frankfort was advocated. It was resolved to raise funds for subsidizing such journal.

Herr Sonneman, a member of the Reichstag, said he brought the greetings of those Democrats in Germany who were opposed to annexation. France had again shaken hands with Germany, and they could rely on the sincerity of both nations in spite of Bonapartes and

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

It is announced from Madrid that 4,000 additional Spanish troops will be sent to Cuba before the end of the present month. The Cortes will open Oct. 16. The leading Republicans held a meeting in Madrid yee terday. They took no definite action, but resolved to maintain an attitude of readiness. Figuerola will probably enter the Ministry again.

THE STRIKES TO BE SETTLED SHORTLY-THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

It is probable that there will be a favorable et tlement of the Newcastle-Gateshead strike before the close of the present week. A banquet is to be given to Mr. Butt, the newly elected member of Parliament from Limerick, on the 13th

oot. The Princess of Wales will soon return from the

MR. MARTIN AND HIS APPEAL FOR IRELAND-

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PEERS—THE NEW FRENCH TREATY—THE STRIKES—TWO LOOKS | FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. |

ondon, Sept. 12.-Mr. John Martin has sent to The Times a reply to the attack of the latter on him for his doings and sayings in the reception of the French delegation at Dublin. Mr. Martin was charged with having summoned the French to lead a movement against England, and with saying that he and his countrymen would follow, and The Times invited him to explain how language of that awful character could be reconciled with his professions of loyalty to the Throne. The facts writes Mr. Martin, a crowd beneath the windows of the hotel, the Frenchmen were anxious to get into their carriages and get away, and two of them vainly tried to make the enthusiastic throng comprehend what they wanted. Then it was that Mr. Martin appeared on the balcony, and asked the people to "move on" and leave room for the Count de Flavigny and others of the delegation to enter their carriages and join the procession, assuring the people that the delegation and committee "would follow" immediately. It was this trivial incident which assumed such proportions in London. I don't say it is a fair specimen of the way in which Irish matters are treated ordinarily by The Times. It is not. But it is a good illustration of the ease with which things on of the Channel get misunderstood on the other. But Mr. Martin's letter is a remarkable one in other respects. It is one of those impassioned declarations which nobody but an Irishman can write; brilliant and persuasive, and mastering your sympathics, whatever be its effect on your reason. I presume it is a fair statement of the Nationalist views, of which Mr. Martin is a distinguished representative. He knows well how to make himself heard by English ears also. Here is a view of loyalty" and "constitution," which possibly some readers of The Times may receive with surprise:

readers of The Times may receive with surprise:

"As to my loyalty to the Throne, I am not aware that I have at any time made any 'professions' on the subject. I desire that the Constitution of King, Lords, and Commons should be restored in Ireland by the removal of the English usurpation of the Act of Union. I desire to see the Queen exercising her constitutional function in Ireland, and governing my country through a free Irish Parliament. I try to do my duty as an Irish subject, and I desire that the Queen should begin to do here as Sovereign of Ireland. That is what I understand by my loyalty to the Throne. But let no English commentator fatter himself that by loyalty to the Throne I mean allegiance and subjection to him and his countrymen. And be assured, Sir, that, in my judgment, the charge of disloyalty, in this unhappy national quarrel, lies against you and your countrymen, who prevent the rightful constitutional erection of the Queen's authority in her kingdom of Ireland, and not against Irish patriots like me, who strive to restore the constitutional rights of our nation."

The sword is the only arbitrator between those views

The sword is the only arbitrator between those views Government in England, of both her great parties, and of the majority of her people, so far as any majority has yet had a chance to make known its purpose. The policy of conciliation, as expressed in Irish Land and Church bills, is one for which Mr. Martin' has nothing but contempt. "We have made up our minds," he affirms that your policy toward us is adopted and regulated entirely from considerations of your own selfish interest and convenience. . . . The evil, the grievance, that the Irish people lay to your charge is—how long and how often must we declare it, and you affect not to heartnot the measures, cruel as they generally are, by which you keep us in subjection, but the subjection itself. . Alas, you talk of our hatred to you. What have we done against England! How have we shown hatred to the

English? Can you specify any wrong we have ever done you! Have we pretended to rule you, to make laws for you, to tax you, to spend your taxes, to disarm you, to treat you as our subjects, and to revile you because you think proper to rule yourselves! Which people is it, the Irish or the English, whose acts are acts of hatred to the other?" What do you suppose is the answer of The Times to this unanswerable question That really there is no English people; "no such political or legislative entity as England," any more than there is to-day a Heptarchy; that "we are all brothers." and that "there is neither oppressor nor oppressed!" And on the whole, The Times intimates that England has hardly her fair share of power in the Union, and that Ireland is very much better represented in Parliament than many important districts and populations of England." There is nothing new in this view. It is older than The Times. There never was a time in the history of the world when the lamb did not trouble the seeking to slake his thirst.

I must refer once more to Mr. Gladetone's speech about
the Press, for the effect of it has been greater than might

have been expected, and certainly different from what I supposed. It was his plainly unwilling tribute to the lagressing power of the Press, and to the loyalty of the Press in its general use of this power, which seemed to ne the salient point of his speech. But, as I said in my armer letter, the Press needs a certificate from nob a complaint of the way the Press had used its power in reference to himself, it proves to be the complaint and not the culogy which has attracted the most attention And the London Press clearly was not pleased to be told that the opinion of what is here called the provincial Press was, in some respects, more valuable than its own. The result of it all has been to elicit from most of the London papers a kind of protest, which, to say the least, does not strongthen Mr. Gladstone. He has failed in his object, if his object was, as must be presumed, to strengthen himself; and he has doubly failed if he supcould the most influential Press in the world was likely harangue. I am far from saying he had any such object as this last. More probably he looked upon his speech as an appeal to those "good intentions" from which he

opes so much in international relations. earnest about modifying the Commercial Treaty with England; the Treaty which was the joint work of Mr. den and the Emperor, and which, whatever its merit the indignation of England against the crimes of Thiers have been received at the Foreign Office, and handed over for consideration to the Board of Trade. England knows she has to accept, provided Thiers continues in power, and her policy will be directed mainly o delay, in the hope that something may turn up before

that the places of the men on strike are rapidly fil-ing, that there are about 1,500 hands at the Elewich works, that in a fertnight it is hoped all the fa will be full, and that the strike is looked upon as at an end, adding that any number of men can now bobtained, but the difficulty is to find accommodations for dicted by other statements, it may be taken under all reters than anything else. Foreign workmen no doubt neans of a high class. About 1,490 have come altogether of whom 300 are known to have gone away again. There is an article by Mr. F. W. Chesson in The Fort-tightly Review for September on "The Opium Trade," which ought to elicit either a conclusive reply, or an

ment of opium dealing by the English Governa long series of horrible facts disgraceful to everybed; opoly involves a surrender of a yearly revenue of about \$40,000,000. Mr. Grant Duff, the India out the money, and Mr. Gladstone charac hoped the evils of opium-esting might not be so had as they are painted. But Mr. Chosson's vigorous statement will be sure to find an echo in Parliament next year, and it only needs a succession of such blows to put opium trading under the ban of public opinion. If there are still in America any partisa here a martyr pining in the misery of exile, I should like to show them two photographs I lately bought. One is a photograph of the Emperor, the other of the ex-Emperor; one taken just before the war, the other dated June 12, haggard with care and anxiety and more toil than he had strength for (mental or other); the cheeks are hollow, the lines of the fore-head and beneath the eye and about the mouth are anded forward, and the head is drooping. The be the face of a friend or of a man whom you respected or sould respect. But look at him a year later. The face has grown round and full; the checks are firm; the lines are not gone wholly, but fast disappearing; the eyes ness which marks the other's; the face and figure are 15 years younger; even the musta he is more primly waxed, and in the whole attitude and expression of the man as he is to-day there is an appearance of ease, of re lief, of good-living, and of saying saucily to you who gaze at him, "You think I care, but I don't." And I half believe he does not, and that he prefers Torquay to

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION-VIEWS OF THE

JAPANESE MINISTER AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.-In view of the late news from Japan, Minister Mori thinks the progress They seem to be sweeping away the old landmarks with great rapidity. With all this he expresses his satisfaction, but thinks it important that the Government e cautious and act with care. The people seem to be advancing toward the idea that hereditary titles and ranks, as they have hitherto existed, are not of any advantage to the country. Their notions of Democratic principles are yet crude, or rather they are too ignoant to comprehend such principles, and for that reason Mr. Mori thinks it important that something of an aristocratic element should be kept up, with a view of pourishing a high sense of honor and of public spirit. The hereditary ranks are undoubtedly retarding the progress of the people, but he thinks there should exist progress of the people, but he thinks there should exist some ranks depending solely upon merit. With regard to the Quazoc or Flower Class (the nobility), he services and high personal character. Parliament, in his opinion, should take this matter in hand, for without proper legislation the proposed changes might not be beneficial. One result of this course would be that those of the nobility who are now without ambition or habits of industry would exert themselves to retain their titles, and while improving themselves would at the same time benefit their country. And then, again, Mr. Mort does not think there should be an hereditary Samurai or two-sworded class, unless it be founded upon educational qualifications; and from this class, when properly educated, he would have chosen all candidates for eivil and military positions. This reform, with universal education, would be a basis of solid strength for the whole empire.

BRIGHAM YOUNG WILL NOT SUBMIT TO IM PRISONMENT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 25 .- Brigham Young returned to this city yesterday. The Mormons leny that he has sought to evade the process of the Court or Grand Jury, and they say he will obey a summons as witness or submit even to a warrant of arrest; but will not yield to imprisonment.

Judge Hawley of the Supreme Court has caused to be issued from the Second Judicial District Court a writ of

rohibition against a Mormon Bishop, John R. Mu robate Judge of Beaver County, restraining him from taking or exercising either chancery or comm taking or exercising either chancer of common law prisdiction, and confining him to simple probate business. Disregarding the decision of the Supreme Court, Brigham Young had directed his Bishops who are the Probate Judges, to continue chancery and common jurisdiction. The argument of Judge Hawley in issuing this writ was most exhaustive and able. After its delivery, it is said, several Mormons in person thanked him. This is a highly important decision.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .There were five deaths from yellow fever in

... The boiler of the Westboro, Mass., cheese facty exploded, resterday. Robody was injured. . The bodies of Confederate soldiers, recently . The Roumanian Government has ordered stri

.The Danish Minister of Finance proposesThe negotiations for the boat race between the . The trial of Mrs. Wharton, charged with pci-

of the prisoner.

The property of Redington, Hostetter & C.

The property of Redington, was insured for \$222.00 per at the recent fire in San Francisco, was insured for \$222.00 per at the prisoner insured business insured for \$222.00 per at the prisoner insured for \$222.00 per at the prisoner insured for \$222.00 per at the prisoner. The ira will resume beainess immodiately.

The United Train of Artillery left Provider has eraning for New York, on rous for Philadelphia, where they we have come for New York, on rous for Philadelphia, where they we have good of the 2d Regiment, Gray Excepts. They will retain the Tale Begiment of New York Clay.

Fordinand B. Hiskell, indicted in Portland anheatement of some \$2,000 words of goods, the property of West Co., draggates, of New York, whose traveling some be was, he drawn the pleas of not guilty, and phended guilty. He has been such three pears' imprisonments.

to three years' imprisonment.

The Supreme Court of Minetesippi renderdecision in the State Printing case. The Court holds that anstation a venues to be filled by the Governer must occur drireson of the Legislature. The venuesy commend in this instance
the stellar of the Legislature, and was liked by the Governor in
ing Eremball, Raymond & Ca. Hence, the appointment was
They became officer of feels became no object in was raised
performing the work. The office is now vacar: In one of the court of the
and of the legislature of the best of the State has authority to be the State has
authority of Clark has authority to be the State has